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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, '60.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News Digest.

By the arrival of the *Arabia*, we have foreign news of the 17th inst. The political intelligence is unimportant. Breadstuffs are reported quiet.

The Indians are again becoming very troublesome to the frontier settlements in New Mexico. Almost every arrival from that Territory bring accounts of murders and thefts, committed by roving bands of red skins.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has written a letter contradicting the rumor of his proposed withdrawal from the Presidential contest.

Speaker PENNINGTON, declines a re-nomination for Congress.

L. S. HAMMOND'S Banking House at Cape Vincent, N. Y., was entered by buglars Sunday morning, and $2,000 in currency and $20,000 in notes stolen.

A number of items of minor interest will be found in our telegraph columns.

Republicans, Attend !

The Milwaukee Central Republican Club meet at Headquarters, in the Albany building, Michigan street, at half past seven o'clock *to night*, on business of importance.

All members of the Club, as well as all who are desirous of joining, are urgently invited to attend. Let us be "up and doing," and show what hard work can do even in Milwaukee.

The Two-Faced Democracy.

In New York, the DOUGLAS men, turning their backs upon their BRECKINRIDGE brethren, have joined hands with the Know-Nothings and Hope, by their help, to carry the Empire State. In the adjoining State of New Jersey, the BRECKINRIDGE men have made common cause with the Know-Nothings, while the followers of DOUGLAS are "left out in the wet." Thus, both factions of the Sham Democracy have shown their readiness to fuse with the Know-Nothings, for the sake of "the spoils." Who believes that such shameless abandonment of principle can be endorsed by the PEOPLE.

THE DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION LAST WEEK.—The *News* "still maintains" that there were "15,000 people present," at the DOUGLAS demonstration on Market Square, last week; and that the procession mustered "3,000 torches," and was "25 minutes in passing any given point." It also arraigns the Republican press for "mendacity," in regard to the size and spirit of the meeting, and again pronounces it "the largest and most imposing political meeting ever held in Milwaukee." Very well; if the *News* chooses to adhere to a statement which every one of its readers knows to be absurdly false, so be it. If it thinks that the cause of Mr. DOUGLAS can be helped by such palpable fabrications, *we* have no objections to its making the experiment. The DOUGLAS demonstration, last week, though quite respectable as to size, and with a tolerable show of enthusiasm, did not compare with either the Republican, or Democratic mass meetings here, in 1856, and was inferior to the Republican Ratification Meeting, held on the evening that Mr. POTTER was re-nominated for Congress. But the *News* is entirely welcome to *assert* the contrary, if so disposed.

BRECKINRIDGE WILL NOT WITHDRAW.—The DOUGLAS papers are publishing extensively a *bogus* rumor that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE intended to withdraw from the canvass. To this, the Louisville *Courier*, the organ of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, responds thus tartly and emphatically:

"The world is dreadfully given to lying. Sometimes we are almost persuaded of the truth of the doctrine of total depravity. *

"Mr. Breckinridge has not called a consultation of his friends for any such purpose, nor for any purpose; he has not thought of withdrawing, nor have any of his friends entertained such an idea; he will stand by the principles of his platform, the Constitution, the Union, and the Equality of the States; and his best informed and most reliable friends believe he will be the next President of the United States, to which end every true friend of the Union, and real enemy of Black Republicanism, will work with a right good will until the contest is decided, and the fate of the country fixed !"

PERSONAL.—Governor RANDALL paid a flying visit to our city, yesterday. He was invited to remain and participate in the dedication of the Union Republican Wigwam in the Sixth Ward last evening, and would have done so, but that he had made a previous engagement in the country. The Governor reports the State as all "sound," the canvass making good progress, and the majority for LINCOLN and LIBERTY at from ten to fifteen thousand.

CENSUS ITEMS.—We are indebted to P. H. Smith, Esq., of Plymouth, one of the census takers in this county, for the following abstract of the census returns from the Second Assembly District in this county. The exhibit, as to population, agriculture, etc., is decidedly gratifying and encouraging. Judging from this District, the population of this county is about 40,000. The census of 1850 gave us a population of only 8,379. This is an increase which will, unquestionably, be not only satisfactory but gratifying to all interested in the welfare of our county.

The number of inhabitants in the different towns in the district is as follows:

Plymouth	2,116
Greenbush	1,685
Rhine	1,359
Russell	558
Herman	1,960
Sheboygan Falls, town	1,833
" " village	955
Total	10,420

Whole number of families in the district that raised over $100 worth per year..... 1,866
Number of houses in the district..... 1,999
" families..... 1,948
" deaths..... 94
" churches..... 14
" common schools..... 48
" manufacturing establishments that manufacture over $500 worth per year..... 90
Number who cannot read or write, of which number 92 are foreigners and 12 Americans..... 108
Number of insane persons..... 3
" idiots..... 5
" deaf and dumb..... 3
" blind..... 3

—*Sheboygan Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 23d of July, as two men, named Jonathan Roe and Frank Daniels, fishermen, living at Detroit Harbor, near the Door, were going from the shore to a vessel anchored out in the Harbor, in a sail boat, they, it is supposed, were struck by a squall and capsized. Both men were drowned, and the bodies found the next day. Frank was a single man—Roe, it is said to relate, leaves behind a wife and family to whom his loss is severe—we commend them to the care and consolation of the Islanders in the hour of their sad bereavement. —*Bay City Press.*

Mr. Seward before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

From the Boston Journal.

We have received a copy of the official report of the testimony taken before the Senate Investigating Committee on the Harper's Ferry invasion, of which Committee Senator Mason was Chairman. It is a volume of 225 pages, and contains much interesting matter. We observe that the last testimony given is that of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, who had been charged with direct complicity with John Brown's invasion, partly on the basis of the Forbes' letter. As we believe the press has not noticed the fact that Mr. Seward was called before the Committee, we think it worth while to give the substance of his testimony. Referring to Forbes' letter, he said the writer called upon him in the spring of 1858, with a long story of great personal distress, involving himself and family. It was very incoherent, and he thought his visitor was a "a man of an unsound or very much disturbed mind." But he allowed him to go on with his experiences in Kansas, to see if he had any claim to charity.—But when he reached his account of his difficulties with John Brown, and his letter to persons in New England (the "humanitarians") who had not assisted him as he claimed, Mr. Seward proceeds as follows—which is the material part of his evidence, so far as public interest is concerned.

"At that stage of the conversation, I interposed and arrested his statement, telling him (what was true) that from the beginning of the difficulties about Kansas until then, it seemed to me that everybody who had anything to do with the Territory, came to me for instruction and advice how to proceed; and that from the beginning I had determined that I would have no consultations, and confer with nobody, give no advice on the subject of what was done or to be done in Kansas, because it was inconsistent with the relations that I institained here, where I was to act as Senator upon what was done in Kansas, and advise what ought to be done by Congress; that I had listened to him so far in violation of that rule, simply because he seemed in deep distress, and I was touched with the story he told me about his family, and was waiting to see whether he would state any grounds on which I could give him some money; that he had failed to do so, and that there the conversation must end; that he must leave me and see me no more. He went away.

Question. I understand, then, from your statement, that he made no reference to any purpose of Brown to make any attack upon any of the slave States, except as you have given it in Kansas?

Answer. None whatever. On the contrary, until I read in Europe of John Brown's demonstration at Harper's Ferry, I had no more idea of an invasion by John Brown at that place, than I had of one by you or myself. This luring was one of those occurrences which, as I suppose, happen often to all persons in our situation; certainly they do in mine. All kinds of erratic and strange persons call on me with all manner of strange communications and applications. This was one of them, and it passed out of my memory without having attached to it the least idea of any importance. Forbes told me nothing of any cotton speculation by any humanitarians or any body else. I state this in answer to a statement contained in his published letter."

The Congressional Apportionment under the New Census.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The aggregate number of representatives in Congress is not fixed by the Constitution, which simply requires that the number of representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000 inhabitants, and that each State shall have at least one representative. The number of representatives, in fact, has varied under different apportionments; but by act of Congress in 1850, it was fixed at 233, and that will be the number to control the next apportionment. The present actual number of representatives is four larger, namely 237, because since the apportionment of 1850, one additional representative has been allowed to California, two to Minnesota, and one to Oregon. But this temporary increase will cease with the 37th Congress, for which the elections are made this fall, and the apportionment under the new census will restore the number to 233.

The aggregate representative population, as is well known, is ascertained, in the words of the Constitution, "by adding to the whole number of free persons (including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed(—three-fifths of all other persons." In other words, the aggregate population of the whole Union, slaves included, is diminished by a deduction of two fifths of the number of slaves. In '50, the aggregate free population was 19,347,601; the slaves were 3,200,694, and the representative population was accordingly 21,767,678 This number, divided by 232, gave the ratio 93,423, already mentioned. It is generally expected that the aggregate population under the present census will be found to have increased to thirty or thirty-three millions, for the purpose of the apportionment, making the constitutional deduction for slaves, it will not probably exceed 30,000,000. Dividing this by 233, we shall have about 128,500 as the ratio for the representative.

Prof. Wm. H. C. Bartlett on the Great Meteor--the Meteor to Call again.

WEST POINT, Aug. 10.

EDS. EVENING POST:—It was hoped that ere this enough data would have been had from remote stations to lead to some definite and accurate estimate of the path and destination of this remarkable body, certainly one of the most curious and interesting of the kind on record. But in this our hopes have been but partially realized. The suddenness of its appearance took all by surprise, and no one seemed prepared to mark its course on the celestial vault; and while there is a general agreement in the main, as regards its physical aspect, there is the utmost vagueness and want of agreement in all the elements of computation. A writer from Ithaca, N. Y., says it came in sight like a ball of fire, as large as the moon, of dull yellow color, enveloped in yellow and blue flames while on the meridian; and as it disappeared to the east, seemed like two bodies, separate and distinct. And as the same description comes from places 150 miles west and 300 miles east, as well as from the north and south, this duplication is attributed not to a real separation into fragments, but to its peculiar shape and the shape of its tails or trains.

All from the west and east, north and south, describe it alike. Selecting from the many observations at hand those which seem most reliable—more, however, on account of the distance between the stations they were made from than any intrinsic merit of the observations themselves—the latitude of the meteor could not have been less than 60 to 70 miles, and its velocity, in reference to the earth's, certainly as much as seventeen miles a second. Its diameter was at least half a mile, and probably more. The distance from the earth's centre, relative velocity, weight, and resistance in an atmosphere attenuated by an altitude of sixty miles, indicate so strongly, when tested by the usual methods of physical astronomy, an unclosed or hyperbolic orbit about the earth, as to make it certain that the principal mass passed out of the atmosphere to produce a modified path about the sun. And if the direction, impressed upon its course by the terrestial action, have not been such as to throw it against that body, it must return again at some future epoch, of which the distance from that of its recent visit is already determined, though unknown to us, by the relation which its orbital periodic time bears to our sidereal year. We must not be surprised should we see it again.

Yours respectfully,
WM H. C. BARTLETT.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUICIDE OF A SENSITIVE YOUTH.—At Blairstown, N. J, a young man named Hulme killed himself because the principal of a boarding school found a love-letter addressed by him to one of the female pupils, and read it aloud. A letter says:

"The young man, it seems, had taken a fancy to, and had been corresponding with a young lady in or near Blairstown. The principal of the school, Mr. Johnson, having found this out, forbade the correspondence, and even wrote himself to the young lady forbidding her to send the young man any more letters. She, however, continued to write, and it happened, a day or two before the fatal occurrence, that the young man chanced to drop one of her letters, which letter was found and carried to Johnson. Instead of returning the letter to the young man, with such kind admonition as his good judgment ought to have suggested, he had it publicly read before the whole school, which so wrought upon the young man's mind that he at once determined to put an end to his own existence. The shame, as he thought it, of such public exposure was more than he was able to bear."

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
2:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

1:30 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	3:15 P.M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:55 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 8 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw teamers sails for the above ports every day, from the he Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock

Republicans Attention !

There will be a regular meeting of the Milwaukee Central Republican Club, at their headquarters, in Albany Building, on Tuesday evening next, (August 21st) at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.

It is hoped all members of the Club and those desirous of becoming members will be present.

Business of much importance to the cause will be transacted.

WINFIELD SMITH, Pres't.
MASON G. SMITH, Sec'y.

The City Finances.

The Comptroller, Mr. KUEHN, has submitted the following official report to the Common Council. It shows that our city expenditures, for the past two, or three years, have been largely in excess of the revenue; and demonstrates the necessity of rigid economy and unwearied vigilance, on the part of the constituted authorities, to restore the credit and meet the accruing liabilities of our city:

To the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council:—

GENTLEMEN—In addition to the general statement of the municipal indebtedness of city, presented to your honorable body, July 24th last, I would herewith respectfully submit the following estimate of expenses for the fiscal year of 1860; chargeable to the general city fund. I have made the estimate as light as possible, but you will easily perceive that only by the strictest economy it will be found possible to keep within the limits of $80,000, which by law the Common Council are authorized to levy for general city purposes. It will therefore be indispensably necessary not to allow to contract any debts which would have to pass over to the next year unpaid, and therefore avoid a practice which has heretofore proved so disastrous and has created a floating indebtedness of more than $180,000.

I have also appended a tabular statement showing the expenses incurred during the fiscal, 1859, amounting to..... $5,617,57
The amount paid in city orders in 1859, for work contracted in 1857 and 1858..... 85,310,28
Also the orders issued since May 1860, for work, &c., under contract of 1859..... 10,717,52

Making in the aggregate..... $101,625,35
Whole of the amount levied for general city purposes was for 1859..... 55,000,00

Leaving a balance unprovided for of..... $139,424,54
The expenses incurred for general city purposes for 1859, from April 17th to the present date, amount to..... 9,058,28

These figures, in connection with the fact that the finishing of the school houses, bridges, harbor and other improvements, was to be paid for in city orders, for which no provision was made by levying taxes, will sufficiently explain some of the principal reasons of our accumulated floating debt, and the large amount of outstanding city orders, and show the imperative necessity of practicing, hereafter, the strictest economy to extricate the city gradually from its financial embarrassments.

Respectfully submitted,
FERD KUEHN, Compt.

Milwaukee, August 6, 1860.

SCHEDULE A.

Estimate of Expenses for General City Purposes, for the year 1860.

REVENUE.

Amount of tax authorized by law to be levied	$60,000
Revenues from licenses.....	10,000
Total.....	$70,000

EXPENSES.

Fire Department.

Repairs, ...	$3,000	
Appropriation to Comptroller and Salaries, ...	2,060	
City tax on Firemen's certificates,	1,500	
Miscellaneous, ...	500—$7,000	
Police, ...		13,000

Bridges.

Repairs and salary, ...	$4,800	
Bridge tending, ...	4,100—$,900	
Assessors and tax list, ...		2,300
Rent, ...		2,700
Salaries, ...		12,800
Printing, ...		1,000
Municipal Court, ...		2,000
Judgments, ...		2,000
Docking and repairs, ...		1,000
Nuisances, ...		270
Repairing school houses and rent,		2,500
Contingent, ...		1,200
Stationary, ...		800
Insurance, ...		1,000
Total, ...		$55,070
Leaving a margin that might be applied for settling accounts contracted in 1859 of		11,930

Not sufficient in amount, however, to cover the indebtedness contracted in 1859, and not provided for by the issue of orders.

I estimate the same as follows:

Mortgage and interest on lot 11, block 11, Seventh Ward, for Fire Department, ...	$2,100 00
Amount due Jeffers & Co., for engine furnished in June, 1858,...	2,000 00
Orders issued since May 1, 1859, as per Schedule B. for work, &c., contracted in 1859, ...	19,727 52
Additional accounts for do., not yet presented or audited, ...	3,000 00
Investigation Committees, ...	9,00 00
Trial of Lynch and Gardiner,..	1,390 00
	$19,927 52
To which may be further added when taken by city, the finishing of the City Hall, ...	5,500 00
	$25,427 52

The claim of Hasbrouck & Conroe for balance on Harbor contract are litigation, and the balance of the account of Elias Sims for dredging the river is yet not settled.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—This distinguished lady, after an absence of nearly nine years, is announced in another column to give two of her grand vocal, and instrumental Concerts, assisted by other artists of celebrity. Her concerts at GARDINER'S Hall, in the fall of 1851, are no doubt fresh in the memories of many of our citizens, who will rejoice at the thought of being able to hear her again.

The New Orleans Daily *Commercial Bulletin*, in speaking of her farewell concert in that city, says:

"The largest and most fashionable audience that ever assembled in Odd Fellows Hall, greeted Madame Bishop last evening. The most intense satisfaction was expressed by all who were present; and in truth, it was a rare treat. As a vocalist, save perhaps, Jenny Lind, she has no superiors, and but one or two equals. We had the pleasure of seeing and hearing her, a few years ago, in the city of Detroit, and must say that Time's rude hand has passed lightly o'er her fair brow, for she looks more beautiful than ever, and her voice has lost none of its wonderful clearness and compass."

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT WAUWATOSA.—We hear that our neighbors of Wauwatosa have some idea of starting a school for young ladies in that fine little town, and placing it in charge of the Rev. D. W. GOLFORD, formerly of Oshkosh. There is no healthier or better place for such a school in our State, and Mr. GOLFORD is abundantly qualified to take charge of it. We hope that the enterprise will prove successful.

TRIAL OF ROBERT P. LYNCH.

HIS HON. JUDGE MALLORY PRESIDING.

SIXTH DAY.

The first witness called on the part of the defense was P. Kelly, who being sworn testified as follows:

P. Kelly sworn.

Q Where do you reside?

A. In Second Ward.

Q. Did you serve on a jury in 1859 as to the opening of 18th street, with Messrs. Dale, McGrath and others?

A. Yes, it was in the Ninth Ward.

Q. Did you subsequently receive a city order for that service?

A, Yes, sir; I got two or three small orders beside this from Mr. Lynch at the same time; when I tried to sell them I found one of them blank and took it back to have it filled up; the blank one was the one I received for this service.

Q. What was the amount of that order as it was subsequently filled up by defendant?

A. Five dollars.

Q When you first received it in blank was it signed by the Mayor?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Page regarding this matter?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Page met me in the street—

Mr. Ryan.—Well, you were not asked to tell what he said.

Mr. Carpenter.—Have you had any conversation with him about this order?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the number of the blank order?

A. I think it was No. 366; I am not positive.

Cross-examined.—Q. What part of it was blank?

A. All except the number.

Q. When did that happen?

A. About last September, as near as I can judge.

Q. Did you sign a receipt upon the stub at the time?

A. Yes, sir; I had three fours and a five in orders for the same service.

Q. In how many cases of opening streets? Objected to; objection overruled.

A. I did not keep count of the ——

Q. What were the numbers of the other orders?

A. I did not look.

Q. How are you able to recollect that that particular order was No. 366?

A. I took it back and met Mr. Whitehead and he said it was some of their carelessness, and then I noticed it.

Q. Has there been any point of time since you received that order that you did not remember the number of it?

A. When I took it back I scrutinized it; the others were for four dollars; I think there were three of them.

Q. What other streets were there? Objected to and objection overruled.

A. I think there was one in the Sixth Ward, and others; I think the services were rendered very late in the fall; I think it was quite cold at the opening of one street; it was in the fall of the year that we sat in 16th st; that was quite a warm day.

Q. Did the jury sit at the opening of any other streets at the same time? Objected to and objection overruled.

A. I don't think I could serve upon two at the same time; don't recollect that I did upon the same day.

Q. How do you know that the five dollar order in blank was for services in opening 16th street?

A. I had no other orders than for any services except opening streets; I know that this was for five dollars, because it was for making report; the others were for four dollars; this was five dollars, one dollar for report; I made the report in opening 16th street.

Q Did you at the same time make any other report, or on the same day?

Mr. Carpenter—To that we object. Objection overruled.

A. Don't recollect that I did,

Q Did you at the same time receive another order for making a report?

A. Don't recollect that I did.

Q Will you tell the amounts?

A. One was for $5, the others were for $5; I knew that the order was $5, because it was blank; that was what called my attention to it; the whole body was left blank: it was numbered on the left hand side and signed H. L. Page, mayor.

Q. At the time you received that order, did you not receive order 351?

A. Yes, sir, I don't know but I did.

Q. Is not that the very order you received?

A. I could not swear that it is or is not.

Q. Is that your writing on the back?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is this the order you received for making the report of opening 16th street?

A. I could not say; that No. was, I think, 366; this is 351; have had order 350 some time or other; could not say what time; think it was about September; I think I took three $4 orders; can't be certain whether I took three $5 orders or not.

Q. If you are not certain that you did not receive more than one $5 order at one time, I ask to know how you knew that the blank order was for making report of 16th st.

A. I answered that before; the other orders were for $4; for making report we generally had $1 more.

Q What did you receive that other $5 order (351) for?

Objected to and objection overruled,

A. I think it was for opening some street; what one I could not state.

Q. Which of these two orders is for opening 16th street? (366 and 351)

[The orders were shown with the numbers covered.]

A. I could not tell.

Q. Did you ever examine the auditing book for the number of the order you received for opening 16th street?

A. No, sir; nor the stub book; when I returned with the order to Lynch, I said "look here;" he took his pen and filled it up without saying a word

Q. Are you positive you did not receive the two orders I have shown you at the same time?

A. No sir; I might have done so.

Q Who were the jurors who acted with you in opening 16th street?

A. I don't recollect without referring to the book.

Q. Do you recollect acting as juror in regard to opening and extending Pleasant st., in the First Ward?

A. Yes, I think it was in the Fall; it was a cold day, it snowed; I could not tell who acted with me; think Lindsey Ward was one; D. Kennedy was one on the jury.

Q. Did you make a report of that matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What year was that?

A. 1859.

Q. How much did you receive for making the report regarding Pleasant street?

Mr. Carpenter—I object to that, if the Court please.

Overruled and defence excepted.

A. It might be $5 and may be $6, but not over or under; could not say positively if it was $5.

Q. Is that the report of Pleasant street, (handing him a paper.)

A. A portion of it.

Q. Is that the one of 16th street, (handing him another)

A. It is my handwriting.

Q. Do you know whether the order you received in blank was for report of 6th or 16th st.?

A. It was for 16th st.

Q. How soon after you sat as a juror did you make the report?

Objected to and objection overruled.

A. I could not tell.

Q. How was it with regard to Sixteenth street?

A. Probably that day.

Q. How was it with Pleasant street?

A. It might be that evening or the next day.

Q. Do you recollect hearing of defendant's arrest?

A. I heard it by report.

Q. Do you recollect speaking with anybody regarding the order you received in blank soon after this?

A. I do; with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Page; did not tell Mr. Page I could not recollect about the blank order.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Page inquired about the blank and you said you could not recollect?

A. No, sir, I do not.

A. Do you recollect afterwards telling Mr. Page, some few weeks after defendant was arrested, that the portion of the order stating for what it was allowed, was in blank, but that the amount of the order was filled up?

A. Page remasked me that question.

Q. Did you ever say so to him?

A. No, sir. He asked me what I meant by blank; I told him I thought I was not so green as to answer him at that time, but I had received orders that were blank.

Q. Did you tell Page in substance that the part of the order telling for what it was allowed for, was filled up, but that the amount of the order was in blank?

Objected to and overruled.

A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever at any time say anything to that effect to Mr. Page?

A. This was the only time Page ever spoke to me on the subject, and asked me what meant by blank; I told him to take any paper, bank notes, &c, and fill up the blank places, and that was what I meant by filling up, and any school boy could understand that.

Q. There are several places to be filled up in city orders, are there not?

A. I expect there is.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Page which of those were not filled up by your order?

A. No, sir; I did not tell him which were filled up.

Q. Did you distinguish to him in any way blanks which were filled up and which were not?

A. When he asked me what I meant by filling up blanks, I thought he must think me rather soft, and I told him it was filling up the blank of any order.

Q What do you mean by saying that you thought Page thought you must be soft? (Objected to and overruled.)

A. I thought he must think me soft, or else I thought him very soft to ask me such a question, when he knew that I knew well enough what filling up a blank meant.

Q. Did you state to Mr. Page in substance that the amount for which that order was issued, was filled up?

A. No such thing; I answered that once before.

J. L. Hathaway sworn—Q. Were you sometime Comptroller of this city?

A. Yes, sir; in 1858-59; immediately preceding the time Mr. Page was Mayor.

Q. When you went out of office were there any accounts audited by you during your term for which orders were not issued during your term; if so, how many and to what amount?

Objected to, and overruled.

A. I think not; I might tell more positively by reference to the books.

Q. Look at them.

A. So far as accounts chargeable to the general city fund were concerned, I think there were none. The ward books are not here.

Q. Speaking from your recollection, were there any ward accounts?

A. I think not.

Cross-examined.

Q. Do you know, are you certain, that for all accounts audited by you, orders were issued and filled up by Mr. Prentiss during his term?

A. When I audited accounts I sent them up to the Clerk; he issued warrants, then I countersigned them; then we put the No on our audited account; this was always done; I always knew what order was issued for a certain account.

Q Do you know that those orders were actually signed and issued?

A. I did not countersign them until after they were signed by the Mayor; we never varied from the practice I think.

Q. Do you say that for all accounts audited by you, during your term, you countersigned orders?

A. Myself or my deputy did; they were countersigned in my office.

Q. Were there not orders issued during your term that were not countersigned as all?

A. Yes, sir; orders did not require to be countersigned; all warrants were.

Q. Do you recollect whether the papers issued to Sims in his contract were orders or warrants?

A. I do not.

Elias Sims sworn—Q. Do you recollect some orders in the order book of the city, signed by Mr. Page to you and subsequently cancelled?

A. I saw some there.

Q. Are those the ones? (showing him a book)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are thirty-two; have you ever at any time received from the city, orders or warrants in place of those cancelled?

A. I suppose I did for the same indebtedness; in July I sent my bill to the Common Council; there were no orders corresponding in number and amount issued to me in place of those particular orders. In July the thing was settled up on a final settlement and I got my pay; but there were new warrants issued in place of those cancelled orders.

Q. Were you present when those orders were cancelled?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you first see those orders signed to you?

A. In the Clerk's office; I saw them and spoke to the defendant about them?

Mr. Carpenter.—We offer to show that in May, 1851, the witness discovered these orders signed by Mayor Page; that he then wanted them delivered to him; that this was in Lynch's office; that Lynch then informed him that Page had signed those orders by mistake when the book had been sent down to his office to sign another order; and we ask the following question: Did you request Lynch to deliver those orders to you, and if so what did Lynch give as a reason for not doing so?

M. Ryan objected, and objection was sustained. Defendant excepted.

Cross-examination waived.

Mr. Hathaway recalled by prosecution.

Q. Was the account for which these Sims orders were made audited or allowed during your term of office and the orders not issued until after your term?

Objected to and overruled. Defendant excepts.

A. About the orders being actually issued I can't say. I know nothing of the account except what appears in these books.

Mr. Carpenter: Then you needn't say anything about it.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Page called for the defence.—Q I call your attention to the order of $750 and ask if you destroyed the stub of that order when you destroyed the note?

A. No, I did not.

Q Was it destroyed in your presence?

A. I think it was.

Q. Was this after the Investigating Committee had begun their work?

A. Immediately after.

Q. Was the stub destroyed by your direction?

A. Not by my direction or advice.

Q. But with your knowledge?

A. Yes, I think with my knowledge.

Q. I would ask you if that stub was in this book (order book No. 2)?

A. I could not tell which book it was in; my impression is that it was either the last or next to the last in the book.

Q. You mean by that the last one that was signed in the book?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you burn the order?

A. I did.

Q. Were not the order and stub burned together?

A. I could not say what was done with the stub.

Mr. Ryan: Who destroyed the stub?

A. Mr. Gardiner or Mr. Lynch, or both.

Q. Was the stub receipted?

A. I think so.

Q. What did you say about the destruction of the stub?

(Objected to; overruled.)

A. I suggested that the stub be cancelled, instead of tearing it out.

Q State all about the destruction of the stub?

A. At the time the order was destroyed Mr. Gardiner suggested—

Mr. Carpenter: We object to his stating what Gardiner said.

Court: You may state what occurred, but not what what Mr. Gardiner said.

A. There was only one stub destroyed—no leaf torn out.

Mr. Ryan—Well, go on and tell all about the destruction of the stub.

Witness—If I suppress what was said, I have told all that was done.

Mr. Ryan—Well, tell us all about it.

Witness—I stated in my examination that the order was destroyed for the reasons assigned before; then Mr. Gardiner wanted to destroy the stub, and I suggested to him that the stub should be cancelled; and defendant then said there would be no harm done to any one if the stub was destroyed, and they did destroy it.

Mr. Ryan—Who destroyed it?

A. I am not certain whether Mr. Gardiner or Mr. Lynch—one or the other of them.

Mr. Carpenter—Did you ever communicate any of those facts to the Committee of Investigation?

A. No, sir. I didn't think it was necessary.

Mr. Hayden called—Q. Were you a member of the Common Council last year?

A. I was.

Q. And member of the Finance Committee.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you, during Mr. Page's administration, at any time in his office when he was signing orders?

A. I was.

Q. More than once?

A. I think I was.

Q. You saw him sign orders?

A. I have.

Q Have you seen him sign orders without examining the stubs or vouchers?

(Objected to.)

Q. Have you ever seen Mr. Page sign orders in blanks?

A. I think I have.

Q. Wh-n?

A. I could not say when. It was during the summer or fall of 1859.

Q. How often?

A. I could not say.

Q. How many orders?

A. At the time I speak of I think there was a page on the book.

Q Were they all filled up?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Was all the filling up left blank?

A. I think it was.

Q. Where were you?

A. In the office.

Q. Well where in reference to the books?

A. I think I was standing at the end of the desk.

Q. Who were they to?

A. Could not say; my recollection is now that the amounts were on the order; would not be positive.

Q Were the stubs filled up?

A. Couldn't say.

Q. Were the orders in the book attached to the stubs when he signed them?

A. They were.

Q Were the names of the persons to whom the orders were to be payable written in?

A. No recollection.

Q. Have you any recollection that they were not written in?

A. I think they were not.

Q. Will you tell me whether they were or not?

A. I am inclined to think they were not.

Q. Is that a matter of supposition or memory?

A. A matter of memory.

Q. Was the fund from which the amounts were payable; was that left or was it filled?

A. I have a pretty distinct recollection that it was not.

Q. How many orders did Mr. Page sign while you were there?

A. Could not say how many.

Q. Was any body by?

A. There were persons in the office but who, I do not now recollect distinctly.

Q. Did Mr. Page at that time sign more than one page of orders?

A. My impression is that he did.

Q. Did he sign as many as ten or a dozen pages.

A. Couldn't say

Q. Did you notice that any of the other pages were in blank?

A. Didn't notice particularly.

Q Was the page of orders he signed the first page?

A. I think not.

Q. Was it the last?

A. I think not.

Q. What called your attention to that particular?

A. I think he spoke to me and I remarked that that was a loose way of doing business.

Q Who was it that that spoke to you?

A. Don't recollect.

Q Were the orders signed at the time by the clerk?

A. Don't recollect.

Q. Were they countersigned by the comptroller?

A. They were not.

Q. Were they numbered?

A. Couldn't say as to that.

Q. What was done with those orders at that time?

A. They were there when I left the room.

Q. How many orders did you see him sign?

A. I think not more than one page.

Q Was there any date to those orders?

A. Could not say.

B How long were you observing Mr. Page?

A. I think about a couple of minutes.

Q Did you see him sign all of those orders?

A. I think I did.

Q. Where were you?

A. Could not say whether I was at the end or side of the desk.

Q Did you make any remarks to Mr. Page about the matter?

A. I think I did, and he said he was going East, and the amounts were for poor men.

Q. What did Mr. Page say to you?

A. No recollection of his saying anything more.

Q. Did he state this as a reason for signing them in blanks; did he explain to you how the orders might be filled up and signed before he went away?

A. No recollection.

(Mr. Page here suggested one or two questions to the counsel, and Mr. Carpenter made an objection to it which led to considerable unimportant argument)

Q. Was't the fact first shown, or pointed out by Mr. Page himself, to Mr. Lynch, that some of the orders were in blanks?

(Objected to.)

Mr. Carpenter: We have proved that orders were signed in blanks and there we stop.

Overruled.

A. I could not say at present.

Q. How are you able to recollect those were not city orders?

A. From the face of the orders.

Q Had there been a meeting of the council the day before?

A. Could not say.

Q Do you know whether the orders which you saw him signing were with or without appropriations.

A. Could not say.

Here Mr. Rogers was sent for and for two hours the court waited for his appearance, at the end of which time an adjournment took place to this morning.

Mr. Carpenter said that the summing up would occupy a portion of to-day.

Republican County Organization.

EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:—The report of the meeting of Republicans at the Headquarters, published in your paper of Thursday last, was incorrect, and gives an erroneous idea of the object of the meeting, and scope of the proceedings. I will point out one or two matters that have given rise to some misunderstanding.

The meeting was of Republicans acting in a private capacity for the purpose or organizing a system of efficient labor in this county in behalf of the party, and not a meeting of "the Republicans of the county" for an official organization of the party. The committee is intended to act for the public good, but in a private and not in an official manner.—The meeting assumes no general authority, and the committee will assume none, unless it should become indispensably necessary for want of the action of any other body. The committee is to work for the party, and does not wish to take control of the party.

The names of the committee in the report are not quite right; among other things, the members for

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, '60.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

E. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOIT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 23d, 1860.

Republican Congressional Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be held at Ripon, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress of said District.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to three delegates in said Convention.

L. H. CARY,
WM. KLOTZSCH,
C. R. MERRILL,
M. L. KIMBALL,
District Committee.

GREENBUSH, July 21, 1860.

Congressional Nominations.

FRED HORN, of Cedarburg, writes to the *News* that he is not a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination this fall, but goes in for the re-nomination of Judge LARRABEE. To be sure he is "under no obligations to the Judge," nor has he forgotten "the Oshkosh transaction," while he says that the result in Fond du Lac would not have taken place if himself and his friends "had been treated by another party with common gratitude even!" "But these things are all past," adds FRED, and only show that if *he* "can advocate the re-nomination of "LARRABEE, no other politician in the district ought to object." Possibly not, though some of them do object most decidedly. But the pins have been well set up by LARRABEE and his friends and his re-nomination is no doubt secured.

FRED. HORN, in his letter, observes:

> The great trouble with us northern men, or rather politicians, is, that as soon as a man is somewhat prominent, all hands unite to pull him down again.—This ought not to be our policy, especially with a member of Congress; it takes sometime to get acquainted with the rules, regulations, men and things at Washington, say at least one term, before we can reasonably expect that a member can acquire influence and be of service, not only to his party, but also to the State he is in part representing. The south is mainly indebted for her strength in Congress to a policy entirely different from ours; men are sent there to both Houses of Congress as long as they wish to go, provided they have not made themselves really objectionable. With equal talents, men and questions, one old member is worth three or four new ones! Thus we see that a minority accomplishes something which was not intended to be passed by a majority.

There is force in these suggestions, and they are even more applicable to the condition of things in this District, than to those in the Third. Our Democratic friends have coolly invite us to throw overboard a true and tried man, who his faithfully represented the interests and reflected the sentiments of his constituents, for a new and untried man. Judge POTTER, during the three years that he has served in Congress, has gradually won his way to a position of great influence, and enjoys, in a high degree, the respect and confidence of Members of all parties. He has made himself especially conspicuous in defending and maintaining, on the floor of the House, regardless of all personal consequences, *the right of* FREE SPEECH; and every man who values that right and is not willing to see a Southern gag fastened upon the mouths of Northern Representatives, will cordially give his voice and vote to re-elect JOHN F. POTTER.

Under which King Bezonian?

The *Enquirer*, BRECKINRIDGE organ, endorses Mr. ARNOLD as "sound on the question of the right of property in Territories." Thereupon the *News* wakes wroth; denounces its brother of the *Enquirer*, as "a wolf in sheep's clothing;" claims that Mr. ARNOLD endorses the DOUGLAS dogma of Squatter Sovereignty, and that he *defeats* "the man, JAMES BUCHANAN." In proof of this the *News* says:

> "Speaking of "the Booth question," Mr. Arnold in his speech before the Convention, declared "that if the discussion had been between James Buchanan and S. M. Booth, he did not know which side he would take." And yet, "Old Buck's" organ says: "He (Arnold) was our (the *Enquirer's*) choice long before the Convention." Can you trace that backing your friends?" What will Mr. Buchanan say to that? Here is treason to James Buchanan. But we do not propose to repress the wrong done him. He must take care of himself. Our object is to vindicate Mr. Arnold and the democracy of this Congressional District, against the malicious insinuations of a sheet which seeks to injure Mr. Arnold in by hypocritical professions of friendship and regard for the man. Those who have heard Mr. Arnold excoriate the Administration and its pimps cannot mistake the motives which prompted the publication of that fiendish paragraph.

We judge that there is a "coolness" growing up between the *News* and the *Enquirer*. They are "pulling caps" for Mr. ARNOLD, each him claiming for its own. We wait to hear Mr. A. speak for himself. We have certainly understood that he held to the BUCHANAN and U. S. Supreme Court doctrine as to right of property in Slaves, in all Territory of the United States.

Douglas Fuses with the Know-Nothings in New York.

The Bell-Everett and Douglas State Conventions, of New York, which have been in session at Syracuse, have finally succeeded in fixing up an electoral ticke:—the Douglas men taking two-thirds and the Know-Nothings one-third of the electors. With this kind of a bargain, they go before the people, and expect to carry the State for their mongrel ticket. Time will show how many Democrats in the Empire State can be roped into the support of the men who have been the life-long enemies of the principles they cherish.—*Madison Argus and Democrat.*

The DOUGLAS Know-Nothing fusion in New York is the last dodge of a despairing party. The DOUGLAS leaders refused to coalesce with their Democratic brethren of the BRECKINRIDGE persuasion, but were eager to make terms with the Know Nothings.—But these shameless political tricksters will find their "Dark Lantern" a worse guide to the White House than an *ignis fatuus*. The honest masses of the Democratic and BELL parties will repudiate the "bargain and corruption" of their would be leaders. The action at Syracuse ensures New York for LINCOLN by even a larger majority than his most sanguine friends have claimed.

NOT GOING TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.—Governor WISE, of Virginia, has written words of comfort to the Union-savers of Boston. He declares in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, but agrees to stay in the Union, even if LINCOLN is elected, as he thinks he will be. He says:

> God grant that our efforts be not in vain. I fear they will be—that Black Republicanism is to triumph at the coming election. If so I mean for one to abide by and in the Union, to *fight in it*, not *out of it*—aid to saving the country and its Constitution; but not to submit one moment, or to concede one single item, to a triumph which will degrade me and mine in this Confederacy of free and equal States. Pardon this hurried essay, and believe me sincerely yours.
>
> HENRY A. WISE.

What GOV. WISE's programme, in the event of LINCOLN's election (which he concedes), is to be, he does not say. Possibly he will seize Fort Monroe and Harper's Ferry, march upon Washington, and establish himself in the Federal Capital, before Mr. LINCOLN arrives there. We shall see.

A Certificate of Character.

The Mobile *Register*, a very zealous DOUGLAS organ, is trying very hard to satisfy the South that Mr. DOUGLAS is entirely sound on the slavery question and may safely be trusted to protect it where it exists and encourage its extension. The *Register* says: "By the death, lately, of the mother of Judge DOUGLAS' first wife, who was a Miss MARTIN, of North Carolina, his two boys, his only children, came into possession of a large fortune consisting in plantations and slaves. This, added to his extensive Mississippi property, will make Mr. DOUGLAS, in behalf of his children, *one of the largest slave owners in the South.* How a man who has twice selected a southern lady for his wife, the whole fortune of whose children is dependent on the perpetuity of our institutions, who, in his public life has ever been the friend, and, until quite recently the idol of the South; who is almost the only Northern man of prominence *that has never uttered one word of dislike, much less hatred, to slavery*, how such a man can be represented as a worse enemy to slavery than LINCOLN, passes our comprehension. The Judge has been sent for by his connections in North Carolina, and will probably visit the old North State."

This is a strong recommendation certainly And the *Register* might have added that Mr. DOUGLAS has declared himself quite indifferent as to whether slavery "is voted up, or down," and openly boasts that his "great principle," Squatter Sovereignty, has given the South *a degree and a half more of Slave Territory* than it ever claimed.

Ex-President Van Buren's Prediction.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Union* writes that, last week, while at Sharon Springs, in conversation with a friend on political topics, Martin Van Buren said:—"I am not much given to making political predictions, but you may bear this in mind, which I now predict, namely, that Mr. Douglas will carry the State of New York in November."

In making this prognostication the Sage of Lindenwald exhibited his usual perspicuity.—*News, of yesterday.*

In 1848 the "Sage" exhibited "his usual perspicuity" by predicting his own election in New York and the editor of the *News*, who was then helping him to defeat CASS and break down the Democratic party, placed faith in that prediction. So now, when the Sage and the *News* are again endeavoring to divide and destroy the Democratic party, for the benefit of Mr. DOUGLAS, the same "perspicuity," leads them to indulge the flattering hope that New York will aid them in this work. So no doubt it will, by giving Mr. LINCOLN an overwhelming majority, as well over the DOUGLAS Know-Nothing party, as over the regular BRECKINRIDGE Democracy.

Republicanism in Minnesota.

The Republicans of Minnesota met in State Convention at St. Paul last week, and unanimously re-nominated their popular and efficient Representatives in Congress, CYRUS ALDRICH and WILLIAM WINDOM. The following ticket for State officers and Presidential electors was also adopted by acclamation:

For State Auditor—Chas. McIlrath, of Nicollet.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. J. Van Vorhes, of Washington.
For Presidential Electors,—Stephen Miller, of Stearns; Wm. Pitsendr, of Brown; Clark W. Thompson, of Houston; Charles McClure, of Goodhue.

The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by entire harmony, and in the evening an enthusiastic ratification meeting was held, which called together a very large crowd. MINNESOTA, like the adjoining States, WISCONSIN and IOWA, is sure fire for LINCOLN and LIBERTY this fall.

St. Lawrence County, New York.

This county, for many years one of the Democratic strongholds in the Empire State, is now overwhelmingly Republican. They talk of seven or eight thousand majority for "Honest Old ABE." Here is a specific report from *one* of the election districts, which is *unanimous* for LINCOLN:

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

LISBON, Aug. 13, 1860.

If the Rome *Sentinel* is not satisfied with the reports of the canvass in our county, please refer it to the returns of Election District No 3, Lisbon. This district lies on the St. Lawrence river, ten miles long and from one to two miles wide, including a few votes on the islands. The whole number of votes given for Governor in 1858, was 150. Morgan had 140; Burrows had 6, and Parker 4. All of the Burrows men are now Lincoln men; two of the Parker men experienced religion last winter, and one of them a short time ago said, that he had always been a Democrat, but since his conversion, he now looked at these things very differently. At this time there is not a man in the district that has brass enough to hold up his head and advocate either North-rn. or Southern Democracy. Yours, truly, S. D.

The Rival Rope-Walkers.

From the Buffalo Commercial, Aug. 16.

The attendance at the Falls and the Bridge was quite large yesterday, the new candidate, Sig. Farini, having a little the best "house," as those who had seen Blondin were anxious to witness the first effort of the new candidate.

Blondin did not start until after five o'clock, as he seemed anxious that those who desired might witness both exhibitions and make a comparison. He started from the Canada side, and, going on a sort of trot till he reached the centre, he stopped and stood on his head, the balancing pole touching nothing but the main cable. In this position a picture was taken of him by Mr. Evans. Regaining his proper position, he ran lightly to the shore. After a short intervall he appeared again with his feet in baskets, making, apparently, the attempt a footbardy and perilous one. But he made nothing of it, and reached the shore, as usual, in safety. Arranging his cook stove, which by the way, is a model,—and having overhauled his stock of salt, pepper, eggs, &c., to see that he was fully provisioned for his journey, he shouldered his kitchen furniture, and, with a pleasant "Good-bye, ladies and gentlemen," he started. On reaching the middle of the cable he stopped, unstrapped his load, and, adjusting it on the rope, commenced preparations for supper. It would have appeared comical, were it not for the seeming peril, to witness his manœuvres. As it was a shout went up when, after breaking the eggs into his dish, throwing the shells overboard, peppering, salting, and stirring them together, he placed it on the stove, and the smoke was seen curling from the pipe—Having finished his meal, he resumed his load and passed steadily to the shore.

Signor Farini made his maiden ascension also. His place of crossing is a short distance below the ferry. The distance across the chasm at that point is somewhere about 1,500 feet. The whole cable, we understand, was 1,800 feet in length, and considerable of this was, of course, taken up on each side in fastening it. At the time appointed, the Signor made his appearance, and, after waiting a while for his guys to be adjusted, he commenced his perilous journey. It was painful at first to behold him. It seemed a little uncertain as to the result. He seemed to move with the utmost caution. He was evidently impeded in his progress by his pole; it was so long and so limber as to be constantly coming in contact with the guys. We understand that it was by mistake made longer than he had ordered it to be. Having got under way, however, he proceeded with more apparent boldness. In passing over the first time, he performed several feats, such as standing on his head and lying full length upon his back. On his return, when about half way across, he stopped and drew up a rope from the Maid of the Mist, on which he descended (not head foremost as he advertised,) to her deck, and, after staying there awhile, he again ascended, and proceeded on his journey to its completion.

There was quite a respectable crowd collected to witness the performance.

POLITICAL DEMORALIZATION.—If there was anything further needed to show how utterly abandoned Douglasism has become, it is furnished in its fusion with the American party in New York.

"SAM" has joined hands with Stephen, and they are henceforth to hunt in couples.—"Down with the Pope," shouts Sam.—"Amen to that sweet prayer," echoes Stephen.

"My great principle" kicks the beam, and "put nothing but Americans on guard," becomes the slogan, and "let the people govern themselves," gives way to "Americans must rule America!"

There was something manly and dignified in the rejection of the overtures of the Breckinridge party by the Douglasites, but this coalition with a miserable little faction, as impotent in numbers as in influence, is contemptible.

If anything further was necessary to fix the vote of New York for Lincoln, this alliance will do so; for it shows how little of principle there is left in Douglasism. The auction has been held—the property struck off—but there will be a failure in the delivery.—*Chicago Journal.*

MATTERS AT PIKE'S PEAK.

Quartz Mills—Quartz Milling—The Western Slope—Kit Carson—The Future Prospects of Idahoe.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

GREGORY DIGGINGS, Aug 6th, 1860.

I did not promise in my last to give you another communication from the battle field of quartz and Quartz Mills, but for some reason or other, wandering through these mountains, listening now to the polka-time of the numberless nameless crashers as they thunder away upon the rocks, and again to the plaintive music of some home-sick miner as he winds his way through the mountain passes, singing: "Home sweet Home!" or "Arn't I glad to get out of the wilderness," rather tends to make one communicative. I have been spending three or four days at Idahoe, (The Gem of the Mountains) prospecting the various lodes and calculating upon the future of this newly discovered gold field.

Idahoe is situated on Clear Creek, eight miles southwest from Gregory, and contains from fifty to one hundred houses, to say nothing of the hundreds of tents and brush cabins. Here is a lovely site for a city, and here too very soon, there must be a city of from five to ten thousand inhabitants,—this I judge from the unbounded resources of their gulch and lode claims—their superior water-power and the enterprize of its inhabitants. Here I met BUTTON, BARBER, KELLY & Co., of your city, with a quartz mill, making active preparations for running as soon as possible.

There is one peculiar feature about this whole mining country, viz.: the nearer you approach the Snowy Range, the more numerous the quartz lodes and the richer the quartz; and we are told, by those who have crossed the Range, that the gold mines on the Western Slope are far richer than anything as yet discovered here. This is confirmed by the renowned KIT CARSON, who has recently visited this country with the view of organizing a company to cross the Range, for the purpose of exploring the country west of the mountains. However, he did not succeed in organizing a company—probably on account of Indian depredations at, or about that time on the Western Slope; still many are now leaving with high hopes of realizing a speedy fortune. Heaven grant them success—such hardships, such privations, such sacrifices as they must suffer, ought to be rewarded. But the present prospects of quartz mills is what I propose speaking of in this communication, as the readers of the SENTINEL must be interested in quartz milling in this region, for her patrons are found in every mountain district, and a glimpse of her face is sought for as one friend seeks another in the lonely forest. There are now about fifty mills in operation, no one of which comes up to the anticipations of its friends. The reasons for these partial failures are obvious to every quartz mill owner in the mines. In the first place, much of the machinery has been manufactured like "shop-slop clothing"—*for sale cheap*—and, like that same clothing, is found too cheap, when brought into actual service. In the second place, few of the mills have any machinery for saving the fine gold, and nothing for pulverizing the quartz after leaving the stamps; and, in the third place, the quartz does not contain the gold that many have anticipated.

Among the few mills doing well here, as far as I can learn, (and I have visted almost every mill in Gregory,) R. C. TOTTEN & Co.'s mills, manufactured at St. Louis, works the smoothest, does the most work to the same number of stamps, saves the most gold, and gives the best satisfaction of any mill I have yet seen. This class of mill is principally owned by Wisconsin men. There are several of these machines in operation, the most prominent of which, at present, is owned by the Kenosha Quartz Mill Co.—There are two other mills, of the same make, owned by Milwaukee parties, (the COADMAN and LEFEVRE and the HARRIS and WHEELER Mills,) both nearly ready to run, and, judging from the work of the Kenosha Co., there is little doubt but you will soon hear of fine work by both of these mammoth machines. The chilled stamps and cast-iron collars do not seem to work well; there is too much friction on the cams, while the stamps are less durable than the steel ones. Wrought iron collars and steel dies seem to have the preference. TOTTEN & Co. are the only firm that I know of now manufacturing this kind of work. There is much speculation among "out-siders," relative to the amount of gold being taken out by the various mills, and while stories of success are heralded far and near, the failure of any one of them is kept as near home as possible. From personal observation, I should say, taking them as a whole, they are just about paying expenses. There is much cutting, and trying and experimenting with most of the mills, and will be for a year to come.

They are having exciting times in Denver, serving up some of their citizens daily, for breakfast.

We are all pleased to see the masterly manner in which "Honest Old ABE" is driving the tough wedge of Squatter Sovereignty into the but ent of Democracy. May he split the whole party with Freedom's Rail, and may we, of the mountains, in November, rejoice with you in seeing them piled up thro' out the Union in piles of from five to one hundred thousand. Won't LINCOLN need them all to fence in Washington, to prevent being besieged by Southern office seekers? Of course he will. H. H. H.

P. S.—I shall soon make a trip to the head-waters of the Arkausas, to the Blue, and, perhaps, the Colorado. At all events you shall hear from Milwaukee in the Mountains as often as he has time to communicate. H.

Poetry and Politics.

The War of the Roses is taking a poetical turn. It will be remembered that ex-Senator Dickinson, in his speech at the Cooper Institute, expressed his sense of the double fraud practiced upon him by the Softs at the Syracuse and Charleston Conventions, and his determination to punish his betrayers, by quoting the defiance which Fitz-James hurled in the face of Roderick Dhu:

> "Twice have I sought Clan-Alpine's glen,
> In peace; but when I come again,
> I come with banner, brand and bow,
> As leader seeks his mortal foe."

Not to be outdone by the Great Hard, either in defiant courage or devotion to the classics, ex-Controller Church, in a recent speech at Lockport, cited the slogan of Dickinson, and said he could not better express his own eagerness to cross swords with him than by repeating the lines immediately following those quoted by Dickinson, and applying them to him:

> "For lovelorn swain in lady's bower,
> Ne'er panted for the appointed hour
> As I, until before me stand,
> This recreant chieftain and his band."

This was a happy retort of the Controller. But we need not remind him and his classmen that the omens are against them. They will remember that when afterwards Roderick and James met at Collantogle Ford, "man to man, and steel to steel," the fight, though desperate, turned against the Northern chieftain, and in favor of the Southern prince; and that in the death-grapple, tho' both went down, yet

> "Unwounded from the dreadful close,
> But breathless all, Fitz-James arose,
> And faltered thanks to Heaven for life,
> Redeemed, unhoped, from desperate strife."

Nor will the clansmen of Roderick, nor the liegemen of Fitz-James forgat that

> "Four mounted squires in Lincoln green,"

After viewing "the bloody spot" where Roderick lay stiff in death, rushed off to Court to tell the welcome news that the Squatter Sovereign of the Highlands was no more.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

POPULATION OF EAU CLAIRE.—The population of this village, as ascertained by the U. S. Deputy Marshal, is 1,750; and that of the county, 3,500. For a town of a little over four years growth, we regard this a fair number.—*Eau Claire Free Press.*

A MAN from the country, whose wife had eloped and carried off the feather bed, was in Louisville in search of them—not that he cared anything about the wife, "but the feathers," said he, "them's worth forty-eight cents a pound."

The Prince's Visit—Programme of Proceedings in Canada

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The city is full of strangers; the hotels are sending their guests to private houses for rooms, and hundred cannot be accommodated. Board has advanced to four dollars per diem.

Sir F. Williams and Staff, Lord Lyons and Secretary, and Admiral Milne and Suite, are at the Government House, which has been suddenly transformed into a magnificent first class hotel.

The following official programme has not yet been published. I send it in full as it is of great import:

On the 17th the fleet will anchor above Traverse; on the 18th it will arrive at Quebec, at Gulf de Sac Wharf.

The Prince will land at Market Deck and receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation. On Sunday he will be the guest of Sir Edmund Head

On the 20th he visits the Chaudiere Falls.

On the 21st he will hold a grand *levee* at the Parliament House, and attend the Citizens' Ball in the evening.

On the 22d he visits Lorette and the Falls of Montmorenci

On the 23d he starts for Montreal by steamer, accompanied by two men-of-war and the Legislative Assemblies.

On the 24th he will arrive at Montreal, and be received at Market Wharf, where the addresses of the municipalities will be presented to him. A large fleet of steamers will meet him some thirty miles below the city, and escort him up to the wharf.

On the 25th he will open the Crystal Palace Fair, and inaugurate the Victoria Bridge

On the 27th will be the grand levee and citizens' ball.

On the 28th he will visit the Rapids, and go on a grand canoe expedition to Lachine.

On the 29th he will review the Volunteer corps, and take a trip to Beloid.

On the 30th there will be Indian games and a grand musical festival in the Crystal Palace.

On the 31st he will go to Ottawa on a special train.

Sept. 1st he will lay the foundation stone of the new Parliament buildings at the new Capital, and a grand dinner will be given to 1,600 workmen on the green in front of the new hall.

On the 3d he will go from Ottawa through various minor towns to Kingston. Going from Chats Portage he will be accompanied by a fleet of 100 canoes, filled with Indians. He will go through the Thousand Islands by steamer.

On the 4th he will visit at Kingston.

On the 5th he will witness a grand Regatta.

On the 6th he will journey to Toronto via Belleville and Lake of the Mountain; thence by railroad. At Toronto he will receive an address and have a reception opposite the Parliament Buildings. The Prince will stop at the Parliament House.

On the 8th he opens the University Park gives a reception at Osgood Hall, and inspects the Volunteer Corps.

On the 10th he goes on an excursion to Lake Simcoe.

On the 11th he goes from Toronto to Sarnia, and thence to London.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th, he will journey towards Niagara Falls via Paris, Brantford and Fort Erie.

The 15th and 16th will be spent at the Falls, at which place there is some talk of giving him a ball, but it is not likely to take place.

On the 17th an exhibition and entertainment will be given to the agricultural population; the new water-works will be inaugurated, the city schools visited, and an exhibition of Indians witnessed by the Royal party.

This exact course to be pursued after leaving Niagara has not yet been decided upon, though he will probably go from Buffalo to Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, and by the Baltimore and Ohio road to Washington. Returning, he will tarry at Philadelphia one night, and thence go directly to New York, from which point he will take his departure for England, the fleet having gone round to New York to meet him.

A grand dinner is being given this evening to Sir F. Williams and staff at the Parliament Buildings.

No account can exaggerate the interest and intense excitement manifested here by all classes of people, on account of the visit of the Prince, and the arrangements made for his comfort and enjoyment ought to satisfy the most capricious of Princes, or the most *blase* of humanity. HOWARD.

Groceries and Provisions.

H. W. GEORGE,

FAMILY GROCER,

No. 32 Wisconsin St.,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

IS NOW SUPPLIED FROM THE EAST, direct, and keeps constantly on hand everything belonging to a

First - Class Family Grocery!

Also, a stock of

WOOD & WILLOW WARE

CHILDRENS' CABS.

VELICOPEDES,

HOBBIES, &C.

And has perfected arrangements at Cincinnati and Southern Michigan, which will enable him to supply his customers with

Strawberries,
Green Peas,
Green Beans,
Green Corn,
New Potatoes,

&c., as early as they appear in those markets.

mar21 3d&1y

1860. Spring and Summer. 1860.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HUNN & CROSBY,

No. 194 East Water St., Milwaukee,

Two doors north of Uncle Ben's Hat Store.

TAKE THIS OCCASION TO ANNOUNCE to their friends, and the public at large, that they have removed from their old quarters to their present location, for the purpose of obtaining more ample accommodations for their business, and to keep pace with the requirements of their trade, which has just made heavy additions to our stock, which makes ours the best assorted Family Grocery in town, and we intend to be in future, as we always have been in the past, the first in the market with every novelty of the season. We are receiving goods every week from the East, thereby keeping our stock constantly full. The purchasing pertaining to the trade can be found at our establishment, and we are prepared to sell at wholesale as well as retail as favorable terms as any concern in town. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Dried Fruits, Hermetically Sealed Fruits, and every article usually found in first-class family grocer ies are sold by us, and always warranted as represented. We will sell you a better Tea for fifty cents, than you can buy anywhere else in town for seventy five, and as good a one for forty, as our windy cotemporaries, who make such a blow on Teas, for one dollar per lb. We go on what we say, and stand ready to verify it every hour in the day, and every day in the week. We make a point never to be undersold, and "mark it distinctly" understood that we do our business upon that principle.

Country merchants always get up their stock with us to a good advantage. We will sell you goods by the package as low as any of the wholesale dealers in town.

☞ TEAS, in Kegs,

We cordially invite our friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and see us in our new institution, and make an examination of our goods and prices. Particular attention paid to orders.

feb10 3d&1w&y HUNN & CROSBY

161 East Water Street.

CLARET.—50 CASES VERY CHOICE Table Claret, selling at $5,50 per case.
AT LEDYARD'S.

RASPBERRY JAM.

50 JARS RASPBERRY JAM FROM Sugar Island, Lake Superior, just received and for sale by JNO. W. LEDYARD, Grocer and Wine Dealer, 161 East Water st.

CHAMPAGNES.—100 CASES CHOICEST brands, for sale low. AT LEDYARD'S.

BRANDIES.—JAMES HENNESSY'S; Ricot Castillon & Co.; Arbaun Mauri; Thos. Hine & Co.—all choice Vintages; for sale in quantities to suit. AT LEDYARD'S.

SHERRY, PORT & MADEIRA WINES, Old Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, &c., in quantities to suit. AT LEDYARD'S.

NEW PINE APPLE CHEESE, VERY choice. AT LEDYARD'S.

RAISINS IN LAYERS, HALVES AND Quarter Boxes, a choice lot just received AT LEDYARD'S.

HOLMAN'S PREMIUM SAMP AND Hominy, and Robinson's Pure Scotch Oat Meal, in pound packages, for Porridge and Oat Cake, nutritious, strengthening and substantial food; for sale AT LEDYARD'S.

CANTON GINGER, AND CANTON Chow-Chow" Preserves, just received and for sale cheap AT LEDYARD'S.

BRUSHES.—WHITE WASH, SHOE, Scrub, Window, Hearth and Dust Brushes, of a very superior quality. Day & Martin's, and Mason's Patent Blacking. AT LEDYARDS.

Mozart Collection of Sacred Music,

CONTAINING

MELODIES AND CHORALS,

SET TO FIFTY DIFFERENT METRES;

also, the CHRISTIAN'S MISSIONS, by Zumsteeg. With the acceptation of English Words by W. Hayes, Jr. Price, 75 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

je25 3d&1w

WM. ASCHMAN'S

PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN & Melodeon Manufactory, corner of Ninth and Cedar streets, Milwaukee, Wis. Orders for tuning and repairing other instruments may be left with E. C. ARNOLD, (Count Nash's association house,) next door north of the Newhall House, up stairs.

A long and successful patronage for the business warrants the proprietor in claiming a share of public confidence. ☞ Pianos tuned for $1 je14 3m&1y

Kedzie's Rain Water Filters.

BLAIR & PERSONS ARE THIS DAY IN receipt of a lot of the above celebrated Filters which are for sale at low prices. my2

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles

AND BEST QUALITIES,

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES

I will do a cash business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not barter for goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less

THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

—ALSO—

EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER

And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

J. A. BENEDICT & CO.

☞ Remember the Place: 102 East Water street, Sign of the White Bear. sep14 7d&1w

LOOK AT THIS!

UNCLE BEN

HAS JUST THE NICEST STOCK OF Silk and Fancy Hats, Cassimere and Straw Hats on the market. HOT WEATHER is coming and makes it necessary to replenish before the season is broken. He has a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats for country trade, at

130 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

B. THOOP.

P. S.—The Union is safe. A large stock of Union and Chameleon Hats on hand. 1y sep14 7d&1w

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

TIMBER!

ALL SIZES

AT

CHIVAS & CO.'S

CHEAP LUMBER YARD,

Walker's Point.

aug15 3d&1m

LUMBER.

THOSE WHO INTEND BUYING LUMber ought to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to sell our Lumber this season at the very lowest prices for Cash.

Lumber delivered on board the cars or to any part of the city free of expense. A discount allowed on Lumber by the car load.

☞ CHIVAS & CO., at the Ubsay Lumber Yard, corner of Lake and Hanover sts., Walker's Point.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
BEIR AND CUMBERLAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Union Street Bridge. Milwaukee. 5y16 1826 d1y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawed or unsawed, to suit customers,

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Steam and Gas Coal, by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and cheapest Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, we are prepared to fill orders anybody.

☞ Office of Stanley Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and Silver streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

mar29 6m&1y

Boots and Shoes.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE!

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO 60.

WE OWN THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for the sale of *MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES*, for and within the State of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that a decision obtained in our favor will demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers, whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of Goods, each pair of which will be stamped and labeled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States, but such are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We shall warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper tipped shoes for one week two and often times three or four pairs of adult's tips, as they are known by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent.

Merchants and dealers in Boots and Shoes within the above States, can also find our goods duly stamped by Wadsworth & Wells, for sale by ATKINS, STERLING & WHITE, Chicago; KELSEY & CO., Milwaukee.

WADSWORTH & WELLS.

sep6 6m&1w&y

CAMPBELL & SONS,

BOOT MAKERS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the Gentlemen of this City that they have (since the fire) located at

No. 252 Main Street,

First door north of Young's Block, where the business of manufacturing and selling Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes will be continued by them. It being their intention to conduct their business upon the same principles as heretofore, and they have done for the past three years.

Nothing but a first class article will be made, or sold at this establishment.

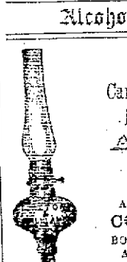
From the extensive patronage conferred, they are satisfied that it is the only true way of doing business, and to this end, at and after the present date, they will sell for

CASH.

CAMPBELL & SONS.

jy11

Alcohol, Oils, &c.



OILS!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL

VARNISHES!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.

At as Low prices as can be obtained in Eastern markets.

Patton & Williams,

Oil Cloth Warehouse,

No. 1 Reed block, West Water st.

mar9 84dly

B. F. COMSTOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lard Oil and Stearine Candles,

338 THIRD STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

sept1 1y&d&w

Co-Partnership Notices.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS day formed a co-partnership under the name, firm and style of C. S. ADLER & BROTHER, will continue the Clothing and Manufacturing business in all its branches, at the old stand of C. S. Adler, No. 264 Main street, where they will be happy to wait on their friends and customers. Mr. Solomon Adler having just returned from New York with a large and splendid stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., and everything appertaining to the Clothing Trade, and having bought them only for cash of importers, Manufacturers, and at large Auction sales for cash, we are enabled to sell them much lower than other Western Houses.

Milwaukee, May 15th, 1860. SOLOMON ADLER.
DAVID ADLER.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF TIBBITS, Starkweather & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. M. TIBBITS.
O. E. STARKWEATHER.
J. S. GRIFFITH.

The Transportation and Commission business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of Tibbits & Starkweather. All claims of the late firm will be settled by us.

GEO. M. TIBBITS.
O. E. STARKWEATHER.

Milwaukee, Aug. 4th, 1860. aug6 2w&7d1w

Dry Goods.

THE

CLOSING OUT SALE

—AT THE—

Milwaukee Savings' Store,

WILL BE CONTINUED FOR

TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

AND THE

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

ARE OFFERED

Without Regard to Cost or Value!

CALL EARLY

AND

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

MACK BROTHERS,

131 East Water Street.

An Immense Sale!

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE!

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warrants it purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 1581, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. R. B. HUTCHINS,

General Agent for the United States,

No. 11 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. mar3389dawcow

Eryan's Eustoles: Vermifuge.

my CATHIE JONES.

Jolly times at our house, all the children well;
Thought that worms would kill 'em, thought so for a spell.
Didn't think so afterwards, when I up and tried
EBYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE, 'twas the *worms* that died

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. aug16d1m

The New American Watch.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS of Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of Eng lish and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of mechanically just proportions, and of *practical* superiority over three-quarter plate watches of the ordinary class, we now challenge competition with the world.

For the AMERICAN WATCH CO., of Waltham Mass. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents.

aug18d6m1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

ARE YOUR LUNGS WEAK? DOES a long breath give you pain? Have you a backlag cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, *use it your remedy.* It will unquestionably save you.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. aug16d1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Warrants it purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 1581, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. R. B. HUTCHINS,

General Agent for the United States,

No. 11 Broadway, New York,

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 20—3 P. M.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool the 11th, and Londonderry the 10th inst., arrived here at 5 A. M. to-day. The news is unimportant.

The House of Commons had voted a subsidey to the Galway line, thereby confirming the contract. Consols had declined, owing to the announcement of a £3,000,000 loan for India. The weather in England continued unfavorable for the growing crops.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather continued showery, and the anxiety relative to the crops was increasing.

Reports were current in England that the government proposed to send Lord Stratford de Radcliffe as Special Envoy to Constantinople to advise the Sultan.

The Indian loan to be presented to Parliament on the 13th. Report says that a large loan would be made

LIVERPOOL, 10.—Breadstuffs market nominal and firm.

Provision market very dull.

London money market.—Consols closed on Friday 93⅜93 1-8.

Banking House Robbed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug 20—3 P. M.

L. S. Hammond's banking office at Cape Vincent, was entered yesterday morning by burglars, and some $2,000 in currency, mostly bills of New York State Banks, and $20,000 in notes stolen.

The burglary is supposed to have been committed by two men who were seen about the village at a late hour on Saturday evening, and who left on the morning boat for Ogdensburgh or Montreal. One of the men suspected was of medium size, red face, light hair; the other of smaller size, with dark hair and whiskers.

A reward of $500 is offered for the money. The payment of the notes has been stopped.

Important from China.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—3 P. M.

Important intelligence is received from China by way of Europe. The celestial government is said to be in a very disordered state owing to the impending distractions — The insurgents are within fourteen miles of Pekin.

The British fleet had not left Hong Kong, owing to the adverse winds, on the day the mail left, but a change had occurred and the fleet was to leave immediately.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Aug 20—3 P. M.

Mrs. Isabella Tuckey hung herself yesterday at a water cure establishment in Laight street.

Advices from Porto Rico, of the 2d inst, state that yellow fever is raging both among natives and foreigners.

Speaker Pennington Declines.

NEW YORK, August 20—3 P. M.

Mr. Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has just written a letter to his constituents of the 5th district of New Jersey, declining a reelection to Congress. He will serve out his present term, ending next winter.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Additional by the North America.

ST. JOHNS, Aug 18—9 P. M.

FRANCE—The Emperor after reviewing the troops destined for Syria, addressed them as follows: "Soldiers, you leave for Syria; France bails with joy an expedition, the aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against a foreign Nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience his subjects who are blinded by the fanaticism of former century. In that district you have great reminiscences. Fulfil your duty; show yourselves worthy children, who once previously carried into that country the banner of Christianity.

You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige are a supply to the deficiency, because wherever the French flag is seen to pass the nations know that a great cause precedes it, and great people follow it."

The Empeaor has given 30,000f. in aid of the fugitives from Syria.

The semi-official correspondent is inclined to think that the inverview between the Emperor and the Queen of Spain, which has been spoken of, will not take place.

The Bourse is quiet.

Rentes closed on the 8th rather lower; 68f. 15c.

Prince William of Baden was on a visit to Chalons Camp, and would be present at the great military manœuver.

SYRIA, 5th.—The latest dates from Damascus report all quiet there, but murders were still committed in the surrounding country.

Thirty thousand Christian women were sold at 25 piastres a piece, and were detained in harems.

The Beanfort sailed from Marseilles, on the 9th, with 1,000 men, for Syria.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—No movement reported. The Paris Patrie says, that Garibaldi, in a letter to the King of Sardinia, said he considered it a sacred duty to deliver Venetia, and that the possession of a powerful navy like that of Naples would enable him to do it.

Provisions were excessively dear in Sicily. A duty on salt, approved by the Dictator, but was said to be very unpopular.

ITALY.—General Lamoriciere had suppressed a demonstration in favor of Garibaldi at Lodi He had levied a war contribution of £44,000 and taken the leaders prisoners.

Letters from Parliament dated 21 of August report that some parties had been trying to create trouble. Hitherto the government had acted with a certain generosity, but it has now a great number of prisoners of all classes, and has sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy.

The Council of State are discussing at Naples, the progress of Lestoria Romans.—The queen's mother is to leave instantly if the programme is accepted.

MESSINA, Aug. 8.—Garibaldi has not yet left for the main land, but still continues his preparations.

LONDON, 10th.—A correspondent at Naples writes, on the 4th: Appeals to arms have been publicly posted up. The reactionary party at Gaita hesitate, in the presence of the attitude of the country, and are alarmed at the very populace, which was formerly its instrument. The court, however, has the zeal of the populace, and of the inferior classes, in its favor.

A recent interview between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden gave rise to a report that the Scandinavian Kingdom intended to form an alliance against Germany. The Swedish press, however, combats the idea of any aggressive policy, and the Swedish people are represented to be decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Norway took place on the 5th inst., in the Cathedral of Drontheir.

From the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 20—9 P. M.

The New Mexican mail with dates to the 5th inst., arrived this evening.

There is a great excitement in Santa Fe.—The Navajo Indians made an attack upon a little settlement eleven miles below and killed two men and drove off all their stock. There was only eleven soldiers in Santa Fe; they were sent in pursuit of the Indians in a wagon A party of citizens were also sent out and overtook the Indians and recovered the stock, but failed to pay for it, and owing to the cowardice of some Mexicans, three of the party were killed and five wounded; two have since died.

They fought entirely with arrows, and only retreated when their arrows gave out. Had the entire party taken part in the fight, not one man could have been killed, but the entire Indian force would have been killed or captured on the same day.

The Indians ran off sixty head of cattle from a town five miles below Santa Fe.—They also took thirteen head of government horses, and succeeded in making good their escape.

Sinking of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20—8 P. M.

A despatch from Memphis on Saturday, announces the sinking of the steamer Choctaw at Island 43. She was bound hence to New Orleans, drawing eleven feet of water from Cairo. She was owned Mr. Welber and commanded by D. H. Selwer, and valued at $25,000. Insured for $15,000. The boat was likely to break up. Her freight was being put ashore.

Fatal Accident.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Aug.—9 P. M.

Capt Davenport, of the Grand Trunk Railway ferry boat, was killed here this afternoon, by being caught in the snubbing rope of his vessel.

Railroad Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20—9 P. M.

A collision occurred on the Carrolton Rail Road last night—killing two persons and wounding several others.

Arrest of a Murderer.

LEAVENWORTH, August 20—9 P. M.

Gordon, the murderer, who escaped from the Vigilance Committe at Denver City, has been arrested and is now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia.

ST JOHNS, N F., Aug 20—9 P. M.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, which left Liverpool Aug 11th, and Queenstown 12th, passed Cape Race yesterday at 4 P. M., en route for Halifax and Boston. She was interrupted by steam yacht of the Associated Press and her regular despatches obtained.

Her commercial dispatches are one day later then by the North American at Quebec.

There had been over 400 arrests at Damascus of persons implicated in the late horrible massacre. Immediate trial was had of all culprits, and those found guilty were speedily executed.

The city was tranquil and the authoriti s of the Sultan, under the effect of rigorous measures, was again restored.

Garibaldi still remained at Messina where he was preparing his forces for his contemplated descent on the mainland.

The Cunard line of freight steamers is to be suspended until the re-commencement of the busy shipping season

The Militia will be the last of this season, and will leave Liverpool for Halifax on Tuesday, September 4th.

In the House of Commons, Sir C Wood gave notice of a resolution authorizing the Secretary for India to raise, by loan, £300,000 for the service of the government

Lord John Russell explained the position of the question of making Spain one of the Great Powers. The movement, he stated, was first initiated by the French government.

Suggestions were also under consideration that Sweden, and perhaps Portugal and Sardinia ought also to be added to the Great Powers.

Lord John Russell said the concert of the Great Powers on various questions had tended materially to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Rumored Withdrawal of Breckinridge Contradicted by Himself.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20,—9 P. M.

Contract awarded Beesten Saturday, was for building branch canal enlargement:—Contract not yet awarded, plan not having been matured. *Courier* says that Breckinridge wrote authorizing Stevens, Chairman of National Executive Committee, at Washington, to contradict emphatically the absurd rumor, that he thinks of withdrawing.

Wants.

SALESMAN WANTED.

EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT IN a wholesale house. Address box 1332, Milwaukee P. O., naming reference. aug18eod3t

WANTED

BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE OLD Country, a situation as clerk or salesman in a wholesale house. He is well acquainted with Business generally, having had some years experience. Employment more an object than salary Address O. H. L., at the office of this paper. aug16eod3t

WANTED.—AGENTS, TO SELL CAMPAIGN MEDALS. The likenesses of the candidates for President are correct. The price of the medals is $5 per hundred. Agents are now selling from 100 to 200 per day. A specimen of either Medal will be sent (by mail) upon receipt of the retail price, 15 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 135 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O. aug14-26ed2w

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WANTED, CITY & COUNTY ORDERS Will give highest price. CALEB WALL.

jy 27

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WANT TO PURCHASE, FROM ONE to two thousand short time notes; also, City and County orders; also City Mortgages. Apply to CALEB WALL, Agent

AGENTS WANTED.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED IN every Town in Ellis, and all the other western and North-western States, for the sale of the Yorks Improvement by the MILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. They are selling rapidly Granite, and C U Glass and Toilet ware, plain and decorated Vases, Ewers and ornamental ware; also, all varieties of Bookbinders' ware.

The Company have also commenced the manufacture of embossed Republican Club Log Cabin Lanterns, Pitchers, Tea Pitchers, Presentation Pitchers, ornamented with embossed devices. Illustrative of the principles of the party of the day—Portraits of the Presidential Candidates, &c. Also, complete sets of embossed Lincoln Toilet Campaign ware.

The Company will also have a thousand Square Set Sovereignty nails, with devices of border life, &c., shown the result of the deliberations of the approaching Baltimore Convention Warranted superlative.

Orders for the Republican ware may be forwarded to our undersigned Agent, with the Premium Lists. Retail price of embossed ware will range from 75 to $15, assord ng to size and style of finish.

The stock in Trade of the Company will be put into market at prices that will defy all competition with imported ware of like grades.

The Company's Extensive Building Material is manufactured by the Company, and will be coupled with the sale of their crockery ware if desired.

Liberal agencies offered independent to men of the right stamp and only if ever offered to the people of the West. Applications should be made without delay to the undersigned at the Tremont House, Chicago.

THOS. W. JOHNSON,
Commercial Director of the American Pottery Co.

may29-d&w3m

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A STEAM MILL VERY FAVORABLY situated, some forty miles north-west of this city and west a Railroad Station. The mill is in perfect running order, and cost some six thousand dollars; you would find her a good bargain if not sold, or exchanged for improved and unincumbered city property. For particulars inquire at No. 19 Spring street. aug13d3w

PIKE'S PEAK.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH OR AP PROVED security, a Portable Steam Engine of fifteen horse power in good running order complete, suitable for Saw or Grist Mills, Quartz Crush Gig, or Threshing Machine. Apply to Fifth Ward Steam Flouring Mills, corner Chicago and Florida Street, Walker's Point. jy13d79dawlmo

SALT YARD TO LET.

I WILL LET MY SALT YARD ON Walkers Point, second block in South Water St. below the bridge—there is a large building on the lot for holding 500 packages dairy salt, also an office and a large quantity of scantling to pile salt on. The lots are about 150 feet on the river, and can hold 10,000 barrels of salt.

ROBERT McKAY.

jy2-30d4t

City Land Office & Auction Room.

TWO ACRES AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, with handsome garden, to be sold very cheap, or will exchange the same for city property.

CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.

my25d3w&tt R. OLMSTED.

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

E. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.

E. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 218 East Water street, now occupied by HUNT & CROSBY. For further particulars enquire of J. SELLECK, at the General Stage Office No. 248 East Water street, up stairs. my31d123tf

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL, and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 40 acres of land, in the county seat of Rock County, Wis. It has a great factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap in the panic of the times, and as I cannot manage it, I must and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment.

W. P. FLANDERS.

Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. apr23-d&w3m

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, or by enquiry at the Company's office on the Canal Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.

mar16d42-d&w3m J. K. STERMAN.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

GRAND CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME on such terms that any one who has any industry can do it. Mr. Glidden, who owns one-half of Lockwood & Glidden's Addition, has made me his agent, to sell his lots in said Addition at unusually low prices, to any one who will improve them, and upon such terms that any one can meet the payments. It is unnecessary to go into argument to convince one who has any placement that this property, which is situated in the 5th Ward, is one of the most desirable residence property in the city of Milwaukee. It is in full view of the Lake and on high ground, which overlooks the city, and a more healthy situation cannot be found. Its location for business men is very desirable, the Horse Railroad passing through it every fifteen or twenty minutes. Much more could be said about this valuable property, but we will only say, any persons who have any desire to purchase any of said lots, if they will call at my office they can see a map, and I will go with them and show them the lots, and they can judge for themselves. The terms on which said lots will be sold are as follows: Ten per cent. in twelve months; 15 per cent. in two years; and 15 per cent every twelve months until the amount is paid, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, interest not to commence until six months after the date of purchase. Here is a chance never before offered, and there is every reason to believe that this property will advance 25 per cent. in less than twelve months. The great advantage of the Horse Railroad must, and will make it very desirable The lots are free from all encumbrance. Warrantee deeds of title will be furnished to any one who may purchase.

CALEB WALL.

jel3 Land Agent and Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE AGENCY

FOR

Ambrotype Medals

OF

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

Badges! Badges!! Badges!!!

ON FINE SATIN.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

All Sizes, with names of Candidates Printed on them.

J. H. JOHNSON,
NO. 75 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
P. O. Box 4253. R. R. LANGDON, Agent.

☞ The Trade supplied at New York Prices. Orders from the country filled promptly.

A Fine Steel Engraving for One Dime

Mailed to any part of the country by enclosing postage stamp. aug14jS2dew

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY P. M., August 20th, 1860.

The only item of interest in the money market today is a reduction of another quarter in the selling rate of Eastern Exchange to go into effect to-morrow. This brings the price down to ¾ @ ¾ cent premium. We are in hopes to be able to chronicle a still further decline of at least ¾ @ cent before the close of the month, and to par as soon as the fall tide of our shipments to the East sets in.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day, in reference to money and stocks:

Exchange firm at 100¾@110. Stocks dull, lower, and heavy. C & R I 93¾. G & C 51¾; C C & C 94¾; I C scrip 55¾; Harl preld 4; M & M 13; M S 92; do gtd 47¾; Read 46; Erie 27¾; N Y C 84; P M 78¾; D & H 96; Tenn 6s 90¾; N C 97; Cal 7s 99; C & N W bds 69¾. Money in fair demand and firm. At second boards stocks were steady; Va 6's 91¾; Mo 6's 91¾; Tenn 6's 90¾; T C bonds 95¾; Pac Mail 79; Erie 28¾; Hudson 58; Harlem pref'd 47¾; Reading 46¾; M C 66; M S 22¾; I C 87; G & C 52; C & R I 98¾; C B & Q 93. The New York bank statement for the week ending Saturday shows the following changes:

Increase in loans	$ 95 161
Decrease in specie	1,607,089
Decrease in circulation	41,157
Decrease in deposits	122,981

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.—The *Press & Tribune* of this morning contains the following:

Exchange was close to-day at quotations viz: ¾ @ ¾ cent premium. The demand for it the past forty-eight hours from the neighboring cities has been enormous. To-day parties found it difficult to get all they wanted at ¾, but that remained the current rate to the close. City customers were of course supplied, but country bankers did not get all their orders filled, though full selling rates were offered. Not only is the demand heavy from neighboring cities, but the "home-trade" is pressing in the market, and very soon their operations will have a very decided effect upon the exchange market. It is an outrage that the surplus of our splendid crop should be invested in State bonds, to further dilute the currency of the West, instead of coming to the country in the shape of real money. But at present there is no law to prevent it.

The fall in exchange has brought in a perfect deluge of currency; every Illinois bill in the neighboring States will be sent home, as its value has to be appreciated under the stimulus of the moving crops.

The buying rates of exchange to-day are M@¾. Gold, selling, 1 @ cent premium; buying rate ¾.

The money market is decidedly active; but it is still well supplied.

COMMERCIAL

MONDAY P. M., August 20th, 1860.

The principal receipts to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	530	Mdz, pkgs	972
Highwines, bbls	216	do tons	4
Alcohol, bbls	74	Sugar, bbls	94
Apples, do	51	do hhds	137
Wheat, bus	26,468	Apples, bbls	235
Oats, bus	515	Highwines, do	250
Rye, bus	345	Molasses, bbls	25
Barley, bus	251	Flour, bbls	512
Hides	10	Lath, bdls	79
Pork, bbls	200	Water Lime, bbls	70
Flax, lbs	5,695	Tin, box	104
Sundries, lbs	19,695	Iron, bars	45
Pork, bbls	4	do tons	11
Eggs, bbls	9	Lumber, feet	35,000

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, bbls	533	Wheat, bus	11,000
Butter, lbs	95	Wool, bales	51
Ashes, bbls	10	Hides, No	250
Iron ore, bbls	12	Rags, bales	17

The wheat market opened very actively to-day, some 20,000 bus changing hands early at 86c for No. 1 spring in store, and 83c for No. 2, but before the meeting on Change a decline of 3c took place. Sellers pressing on Change a decline of 3c took place. Sellers pressing their stocks on the market at the reduced prices, shippers endeavored to get the market down 2c to over, offering only 80c for No. 2, but were not successful. the New York report being more favorable than the decline in the forenoon had had many to expect. The market closes, therefore unsettled, with buyers and sellers 2@3c apart. Club and Extra sold at from 87 to 90c delivered. The decline and depression in the market were occasioned by reports of continued large receipts at Chicago, and a heavy decline in that market both on Saturday and to-day. There was nothing of any account done in flour. Prices nominally 25c lower. A small lot of a brand which brought 85 towards the close of last week sold at $4,75. Coarse grains quiet and unchanged.

Grain freights are very firm at 9¾@10c for wheat to Buffalo. We note charters of the schooners *W. H. De Witt* and *Norway* to Port Colborne with wheat at 10c, the bark *Daanbe*—a large vessel—to Buffalo at 9½c, and the schr. *G. D. Norris* to Oswego at 15c.

WHEAT FROM THE SOUTH.—Forty cars, or about fourteen thousand bushels of wheat arrived here to-day by the Mil. & Chicago R. R., nearly all from Northern Illinois. The Racine & Mississippi R. R. Company are now pursuing the right policy in carrying wheat to Milwaukee at the same rates that the Chicago roads are to that city. It is in the power of the R. & M. R. R., by adhering to the policy they have so auspiciously inaugurated this season, to turn an immense account of wheat this way that would surely go to Chicago under the old freight arrangement, and thus deprive them of an important source of revenue, while Racine could reap no benefit from it. It is great foolishness on the part of the Racine people to think because a large amount of wheat is passing their door on its way to the Milwaukee market, that by *tearing up the track* or *pulling down bridges* they could turn that wheat into their own market. It shut off from Milwaukee the bulk of the wheat that is now coming here from that direction would necessarily go to Chicago, and the Directors of the R. & M. R. R. would have a less favorable report to make at the close of the year by a good many tens of thousands of dollars than will be the case if they continue the policy they have recently adopted. If the Racine wheat dealers pay the full market price for wheat, they will get full as much as if the freight to Milwaukee were double what it now is.

Comparative Prices of Wheat at Milwaukee and Chicago.

The following statement exhibits the comparative prices of Spring Wheat in the Milwaukee and Chicago markets during last week:

	At Milwaukee.		At Chicago.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Monday	90	85c	88@89c	82@84½c
Tuesday	89@90	85	87@87½	81@82
Wednesday	90	85½	86@87½	80@82
Thursday	90	85	85@87	81@82
Friday	88@90	86	84@85¾	81@81
Saturday	88@87½	83	86@85	77@80½

As the standards of inspection are nominally the same in both cities, here it will be seen is an average difference in prices for the week in favor of Milwaukee of 2½@3½c on No. 1 spring wheat, and 5½@6½c on No. 2. These figures disclose one of the reasons why so much wheat from Northern Illinois is now seeking our market.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The following from the New York *Shipping List* shows the exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since 1st Sept. 1859:

	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New ork, Aug. 14	393,447	526	3,849,646	1,396,016
New Orleans, do 4.	7,303	...	...	140,969
Philadelphia, do 11.	54,076	...	211,559	97,111
Baltimore, do 11.	24,000	112	41,228	180,092
Boston, do 11.	24,329	....	...	1,020
Other Ports, do 10.	50	....	3,992	...
Total, 1860–63	613,740	914	2,911,580	2,209,745
do 1855–59	91,092	28	456,273	320,631
Increase	524,181	921	8,458,307	1,885,067
Total, 1857–58	1,075,733	607	6,512,915	8,873,444
do 1856–57	862,096	996	7,307,362	4,712,363

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bus.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus	Rye, bus
New York, Aug. 14	49,763	172,555	17,256	....
Other Ports	5,064	....	2,032	....
Total 1859–60	40,427	174,555	19,288	....
do 1858–59	51,376	97,585	25,319	....
do 1857–58	297,016	856,093	16,848	3,001
do 1856–57	451,011	2,573,275	549,250	21613

RECEIPTS AT ST. LOUIS.—Receipts of flour and grain at St. Louis last week were as follows, according to the *Merchants Exchange Reporter*: By river—4,022 bbls flour, 88,564 bus wheat, 74,702 bus corn, 20,334 bus oats, 5,720 sacks rye, 781 sacks barley. By railroad—4,991 bbls flour, 3,071 sacks wheat, 1,332 sacks corn, 7,467 sacks oats, 455 sacks rye, 60 sacks barley.

THE GRAIN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1860.—The New York *Times* estimates,—basing its calculations on statistics of former years—that the aggregate grain crop of the United States for 1860 will reach the enormous amount of *thirteen hundred millions* of bushels, as follows:

	Bushels.
Indian Corn	900,000,000
Wheat	160,000,000
Oats	150,000,000
Barley, Rye, Buckwheat and Rice	70,000,000
Potatoes (sweet and sweet)	120,000,000

The *Times* adds:

Here is the enormous amount of fourteen hundred millions of bushels of breadstuffs of various kinds, all of which is food for man if he chooses to use it, but as there is enough for two hundred millions of people, and we have only thirty, is it obvious that the surplus must be applied to other purposes. Commerce must be employed upon it.

Of wheat, there is much less to spare than is commonly supposed, but still more than the foreign demand apparently requires. In this year we can spare thirty millions, and we cannot spare more without consuming more indian corn in bread. But the latter is almost indefinite, and fall half the American nation is as ready to eat corn as wheat bread. An extra demand for wheat four fold is met by using Indian corn for the domestic consumption.

The great question is, what is to be done with Indian corn? It would be used for nothing if it were not most happily provided that the great staple of the country may be employed in various ways. Corn is used for both man and beast. Not only this, but it is used for nearly all ardent spirits, and is manufactured into whiskey for wheat four fold. In corn crop, there is always a demand for it. Then the growth and consumption of this staple form a large element in the internal commerce of the country. New York City, for example, furnishes a sum for 150,000 beeves. They have consumed three millions of bushels of corn.

The hogs which enter into commerce have consumed fifty millions of bushels of corn. The statistics of Ohio show that in that State ten millions of hogs were slaughtered by fat red hogs, ten millions more made into whiskey, five millions exported, and the domestic animals of the State have consumed the residue.

From the general testimony, from the habits of the country, we have a right to conclude that the crops of 1860 are uncommonly good, and, from the facts we have stated, it will be the largest ever raised in this country. It is evident there will be a great surplus. The only question is—how far that demand is to come from the wants of the domestic markets. The European accounts indicate rather short crops—certainly not full ones. In that case the foreign demand will be increased, and the prices keep up to a fair point. In that event, there is no increase of the foreign demand, the prices will fall; but, a use will be found for the grain in the country. The immense number of domestic animals furnishes a ready mode of turning corn into meat, which Europe always needs. In any event, the internal commerce of the country will be greatly benefited by the abundance of grain. The small traders, the factory men, the laborers will be prosperous, while the railroads, steamboats, and common carriers of all kinds, will find abundance to do. The ebullitions of good humor to descend upon all classes of the community.

CHICAGO MARKET, AUGUST 18TH.—GREAT PANIC AND HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.—The following shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Saturday, and sources of supply:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Canal	42	12993	31706	9048	....	156
G & C R R	192	26555	1712	3120	....	456
C & R I R R	336	29100	10500	1000	....	930
I C R R	314	36500	2450	2150	700	700
C B & Q R R	168	31019	26452	350	....	....
C & N W R R	872	7744	4.7	....	....	50
C & A & St L	....	2570	1744	822	....	....
Total	1665	151697	107223	15452	700	1707

In reference to the market the *Press & Tribune* says:

The receipts of all kinds of grain to-day amounted to 255,119 bushels—of which 151,697 bus were wheat, and 107,223 bus corn. The shipments of wheat posted to 'Change amounted to 52,159 bush. The shipments to-day, up to 5 P. M., amounted to 247,309 bush wheat, and 135,200 bush corn—including flour and oats makes a total of nearly 400,000 bush—*the 1 ry at amount of grain ever shipped from this port in one day.*

The Chicago was telegraphed this morning with Liverpool rates to the 5th inst., reporting Breadstuffs quiet, with an advancing tendency. This news, however, had no effect on the market for corn, which closed heavy and lower, as follows: Spot sales at 45c; seller August 45c; September 46c; seller year 45c. The wheat market opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations; but as soon as the receipts were posted, buyers held off, and holders became packestricken—prices speedily declining 4@5c per bush on spring grades. The panic and wild rumors prevailed for a time, which would doubtless have been greater but for the scarcity of vessels; and about 125,000 bush was taken at 80@83c for No. 1 Spring; 77@81½c for No. 2 Spring; and 71¾@74 for Rejected Spring. The market closing quiet at the inside quotations. Winter wheat was 90c and 5c lower—with sales at 92@94 for No 1 Red and 85@87½ for No 2 Red. Flour was very dull and prices declined 5@10c—sales of choice spring extra being made at $4,85@$5,00. The heavy supply of corn depressed the market very materially, and we have to note a further decline of 3c @ bu. About 95,000 bush were sold at 37@37½c for No. 2 canal afloat; 36@37c for No. 1 in store; 35@36c for No. 2; and 31@32c for Rejected. In the close there was quite a speculative feeling in corn, and about 40,000 bush were sold, for delivery next ten days at 38c for No. 1 in store. Oats declined 1c and closed dull, with sales of 14,000 bush at 15@15½c for No 1 in store, and 10½@c for No 2 on track, and 47c in store for sales of choice. Barley quiet and nominal. Timothy seed is in good supply and 10c lower. Sales of good being made at $2 50@$2,55

Freights remain firm with very few vessels here.—One propeller was engaged at 10c for wheat to Buffalo, and 9 sail vessels at 9½c for corn from Port Sarnia. 9c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12c for wheat to Kingston.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, AUGUST 17TH.—From the *Democrat:*

FLOUR—The market is entirely without animation, and sales are confined to orders, mostly in small lots, ranging from 50 to 200 bags each, and fancy at $3 50 and $3 75 per bag. For country the demand is limited and transactions light. Sales of 95 bbls low grade superfine at $4 50; do super at $4 75; 72 do branded extra at $5 25, and 50 do branded double extra at $5 60 per bbl.

WHEAT—The offerings were light and the market generally inactive and dragging, prime holding at steady rates Sales of 60 bags damp spring at 78c; 100 bags good spring at 80c; 77 do do at 81c; 104 do at 82c; 100 do do at 83c; 100 do do at 84c; 104 do at 1 10; 25 do at 1 09; 50 do at 1 08; 100 do do at 1 07; 100 do prime red private; 100 do Mediterranean at 1 10; 170 do prime red private; strictly prime and choice red and white at 1 20@1 30 per bushel.

Daily Review of Milwaukee Market.

MONDAY, August 20th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 530 bbls. Sales are confined to 100 bbls "Queen City" Extra at $4,75.

WHEAT—Receipts 29 488 bus. Market opened actively at Saturday's prices, but closes dull and heavy at a decline of 2c. Sales include: about 15,000 bus No. 1 spring in store (early) at 86c; 3,000 bus do do (later) at 85; 900 bus Club delivered at 86c; 250 bus Extra at 87½; 600 bus do do at 82c; 500 bus do do early at 90c.

OATS—Receipts 315 bus. Sale of 150 bus new at 20c, rather inferior quality.

RYE—Receipts 348 bus. We note a sale of 160 bu at 50c.

CORN—None in to-day. Quoted nominally at 44c.

BARLEY—Entirely nominal and out of season for home use.

HIDES—Unchanged. Green 5@5½c; green salted 7@7½c; dry do 10@12½; dry flint 12½@13½c.

BUTTER—Firkin in demand for shipment at 8@10c; fresh roll 9@11c.

EGGS—Bringing 7½@8c by the bbl.

POTATOES—Plenty at a range of 20@30c.

SEEDS—Timothy $1,62@1,87; Clover $4,25@5,25.

SALT—Common fine $1,50; do coarse $1,60 ₱ bbl.

SPIRITS—Highwines 19c; whiskey 16@17. Receipts 466 bbls highwines.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—August 20th.

BY MIL. & MINN. R. R.—835 bbls flour, 4,305 bus wheat, 10 hides, 5,067 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—120 bbls flour, 9,646 bus wheat, 250 bus oats, 124 bus barley, 5 bus potatoes, 9,603 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & B. V. R. R.—3,668 bus wheat, 2,bbls eggs, 600 lbs hides.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—9,919 bus wheat, 265 bus oats, 848 bus rye, 27 bus barley, 25 bbls flour, 4 bbls pork, 315 bbls highwines, 74 bbls alcohol, 31 bbls apples, 2 separators, 5,669 lbs flax, 10,000 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 20—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Market continues dull; holders of medium and common grades having to press them to sell, and to a still lower price in order to realize. Sales 11,000 bbls at 5,10@5,20 for super state; 5,10@5,30 for extra state; 5@5,10 for super western; 5,05@5,35 for common to medium extra western; 5,20@5,30 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing heavy. Included in sales are 3,500 bbls for export, at prices within the range. Canadian flour dull and declining; sales 450 bbls at 5@5,05 for superfine, and 5,25@5,50 for extra. Rye flour quiet at 3,75@3,90 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet and steady.

WHEAT—Fair export and moderate home trade demand. Sales 44,000 bus new winter red western at 1,21@1,27; 7,000 bus white Ky at 1,30; 1,500 bus handsome amber Ill at 1,32; 2,000 bus new white Indiana at 1,26@1,32; 600 bus white Delaware at 1,42; and 4,000 bus white Michigan at 1,40.

CORN—Quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bus prime new at 77c.

OATS—In limited request at 36@38c for western and Canadian, and 39@40c for state.

PORK—Dull and prices without striking change—Sales 500 bbls at 18,20@18,87½ for new mess; 15,50 for old mess; 14@14,12 for new prime; 13,50 for old prime.

BEEF—Steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 900 bbls at 4@4,25 for country prime; 5,00@5,50 for c mess; 8@10,50 for repacked do; 11@12 for extra mess; Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged.

BEEF HAMS—Dull and nominally unchanged

CUT MEATS—Nominal; small sales at 9@9½c for shoulders, 11 for hams.

LARD—Quiet.

BACON—Market more active. Sales 700 bbls at 12@13½.

BUTTER—Selling at 10@16c for Ohio and 19@20c for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 8¾@10½ for inferior to choice.

SUGAR—Market, though quiet, strong at 9¾c for fair refining; still the market is not very active, and sales amount to about 800 hhds.

BUFFALO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Better; good demand. Sales 27,000 bush Chi spring at 95@96½c; 6,000 bus red winter at 1,06; 5,000 bus white at 1,10.

CORN—Dull and heavy; sales 12,000 bus at 49c.

Other articles nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—37c on flour, 13½c on wheat, 12½c on corn to N. Y.

LAKE FREIGHTS—9,000 bbls flour, 117,000 bus wheat, 57,000 bus corn, 25,000 bus oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—90,000 bus wheat, 93,000 bus corn, 18,000 bus oats.

RECEIPTS in store this morning—88,502 bus wheat, 655,975 bus corn, 65,982 bus oats, 9,000 bus rye; total grain in store, 824,502 bus.

FOREIGN MARKETS

[Per North American.]

COTTON MARKET—The news from America caused a large speculative inquiry, under which prices advanced ⅛d for the inferior and ¼d for middling of American.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather